

THE TRI-WEEKLY STANDARD

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."—Daniel Webster.

VOL. I.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY,

SEPTEMBER 4, 1866.

NO. 72.

Tri-Weekly Standard.

W. W. HOLDEN. J. W. HOLDEN.
W. W. HOLDEN & SON,
EDITORS OF THE STANDARD.
And authorized publishers of the Laws of the United States.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.
Tri-Weekly paper, 1 year..... \$6.00
" " 6 months..... 3.50
" " 3 months..... 2.00
Weekly paper, 1 year..... 3.00
" " 6 months..... 1.50
" " 3 months..... 1.00
" " 5 copies 1 year..... 12.00
" " 10 copies 1 year..... 22.00
To those who get up clubs of five or more subscribers one copy, gratis, will be furnished.
A cross mark on the paper indicates the expiration of the subscription.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines or one inch space to constitute a square.
One square, one insertion, \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion, 50
Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.
Court advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the regular rates.
SPECIAL NOTICES charged 50 per cent. higher than ordinary advertisements.
For advertisements inserted irregularly, 35 per cent. higher than usual rates will be charged.
No paper in the South has advertising facilities superior to the Standard.
Letters must be addressed to
W. W. HOLDEN & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING EXECUTED

ONLY AT THE STANDARD OFFICE.

POSTERS, BILL HEADS, CARDS, LABELS, BLANKS, IN FACT EVERY KIND OF

JOB PRINTING IS EXECUTED IN A Superior Style AT THE STANDARD OFFICE.

COLORS INKS, GOLD AND SILVER BRONZES, A Select Stock of the Best Material for Printing Purposes found

ONLY AT THE STANDARD OFFICE.

CHEAPEST PRINTING OF ALL KINDS, EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AT THE STANDARD OFFICE.

CALL AND SEE SAMPLES OF WORK, AND LEARN OUR PRICES.

BLANKS FOR SALE. WE HAVE JUST HAD PRINTED VARIOUS Blank forms for cases in the Superior courts as follows:

Indictment for Larceny.
Misdemeanor—Altering Mark.
do Unlawful Pledge.
do Forfeiture and Adultery.
do Assault and Battery.
do Disorderly House.
do Unlawful Retailing.
do Foreclosure Entry.
do Affray.
Price of the above blanks \$1 per quire.
These, with various other blanks, such as Land Deeds, Marriage Licenses, Bonds, and Indentures, are gotten up in superior style, with appropriate blank endorsements on back, and printed on good paper. They will be sold on reasonable terms for cash.
Any blank, not on hand, will be printed to order at the shortest notice, at the STANDARD OFFICE.

20 BOXES MESSINA L.V.C.F. FIFTY and in good order. Just received, and will be sold low to close consignment.
Raleigh, June 29, 1866.—J.M. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Question and Answer.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:
The Evening Post continues to press upon the Republican party the importance of holding a convention in the South; and of sending Republican speakers through the South.

Does not the Evening Post know that the life of every such "invader" would probably be sacrificed?
L.
Boston, Aug. 21, 1866.
The Evening Post knows nothing of the kind. We are amazed to find that so sensible a person as our correspondent believes any such nonsense. We urge that the Republican party should hold as soon as possible a national convention in some Southern city. Does our correspondent believe that such a convention would be molested or unlawfully interfered with? We urge that a Republican party should be organized in every Southern State, and that the best speakers from the North should be sent down to help lay the Republican doctrine before the Southern people. Does our correspondent pretend to believe such men would "probably be sacrificed?" So long as the Republican party of the North gives the cold shoulder to Southern loyalists it is probable they will be treated with bitterness and contempt by ex-rebels, who now turn them with the desertion of their Republican friends.—N. Y. Post.

The Post is right in saying that discussion should be free, and we believe with it that free discussion is the only way to break down the sectional prejudices of our country, and our uniform course has been to publish the arguments of both sides; and what is the result? We have been denounced as a Radical for so doing from one end of the State to the other by such papers as the Raleigh Standard; and should Republican speakers come down among us to address the people, the masses would not have independence enough to go to hear them for fear of being denounced in the same way by these same time servers. Their audiences would be very small.—This is our opinion.—Newbern Times.

THREE CHIEFS AND A SOLD SIEVER (C.P. Rogers, W. W. Holden, and J. W. Holden) raised in this country, was received in this place yesterday afternoon, by Mr. A. J. Day, from the cotton farm now operated by J. M. Miller & Co. and at once forwarded to Messrs. Andrews & Bardin, Wilmington, by Southern Express, free of charge. It weighs 400 pounds.

Yesterday morning much of this bale of cotton was standing in the field, unpicked, and before this paper is served, to our own readers, it is believed, that the cotton of Messrs. Andrews & Bardin, in Wilmington.—Goldboro News.

We understand the above mentioned bale was made on the farm of G. W. Collier, Esq., of Wayne county.—Newbern Times.

DIAMONDS.—M. Chancourtois has presented an interesting memoir to the French Academy of Sciences on the production of diamonds in nature. M. Chancourtois thinks that diamonds have resulted from an incomplete oxidation of sulphurized hydrogen, as the sulphur of the sulphurized hydrogen, all of whose hydrogen is converted into the water, while only a part of the sulphur is changed into sulphuric acid. It is by a similar process that petroleum is converted into kerosene, and this again to gasoline. "If, then," said the author, "a mixture of hydrocarbon gases and vapor of water be submitted to slow oxidation, diamonds may possibly be produced." It is possible, he believes, that "the tales which convey common coal gas along the streets may contain such artificial diamonds in abundance." Let us take another view of the matter. Diamonds now there are said, could readily be produced if we had a solvent of carbon. Might not that very interesting and curious fluid from two solids—sulphuric acid and carbon—under galvanic power dissolve a certain additional quantity of carbon, which the gradual oxidation of the sulphuric acid might deposit from the sulphuric acid in a crystallized or diamond state? Chemists and electricians are welcome to this idea for what it may be worth. All we ask in return is a good good thing, big diamond, to be taken as evidence as cheap as "black diamonds."—Baltimore.

RESULTS OF THE WAR ON THE TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS OF VIRGINIA.—The following statement shows something of the effect the war had upon the tobacco manufacturing interests in two of the largest manufacturing towns in the South. In Lynchburg, previous to the war, there were 60 factories in operation; now there are only 10. In city there were, previous to the war, 60 factories in operation, and now there are only 26. Although we are not prepared to give the exact result, yet we are certain that the effect has been in the same, if not a larger proportion, in other towns of the State.—Richmond Times.

MATHEMATICAL.—Our mathematical correspondent has sent us the following formula, which may prove useful to those entering into society.
To find the shortest way to a female heart under any given circumstances:
1st class—If she is married, but not a mother, praise her husband.
If she is married and also another, praises her children.
2d class—If she is unmarried and engaged, praise her lover.
If she is unmarried and disengaged, praise herself.—[Punch.]

THE ALISKE CLOVER.—The Aliske clover seed, recently introduced into this country through the mediocrity of the Agricultural Bureau, has been found to be of very superior quality and perfectly adapted to our soil. Many communications have been received by the Commissioner of Agriculture, in the belief that this clover is superior to all other varieties both for hay and pasturing. The society of Shakers at Mount Lebanon, N. Y., have written to the Commissioner attesting its good qualities and desire to obtain a considerable quantity.

George Sala, it is said, is so near sighted that when engaged in writing, he places the paper on a chair, and kneels down, as if about to perform an act of devotion. Miss Brandon, when similarly engaged, seats herself on a low chair; puts a quill of paper on a music box; holds her ink bottle in her left hand, and writes away by the hour.

The Best Sugar Manufacturing Company at Catsworth, Ill., have six hundred acres of beets growing this year. They estimate the yield from ten tons to the acre, which would yield fully one million pounds of sugar. The machinery of the Company was all brought from Germany.

A man recently wrote to a shoemaker:—"Send me a pair of esq. Toad Shooze."

[Telegram.]
EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., August 22, 1865.
Governor W. W. HOLDEN, Raleigh, N. C.:
Information comes to me that reports are freely circulating in influential quarters, and where, without contradiction, they are calculated to do harm, to the effect that in appointments to office, and in the recommendations for appointments to the true Union men are totally ignored, and the provisional governors are giving a decided preference to those who have participated in the rebellion. The object of such representations is to embarrass the government in its reconstruction policy; and while I place no reliance in such statements, I feel it due to you to advise you of the extended circulation they have gained, and to impress upon you the importance of encouraging and strengthening to the fullest extent the men of your State who have never faltered in their allegiance to the government. Every opportunity should be made available to have this known and understood as your policy and determination. Acknowledge the receipt of this communication.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.
[Telegram.—Received 8.10 p. m.]
RALEIGH, N. C., August 26, 1865.

TO THE PRESIDENT:
Sir: In reply to your despatch of August 23d, I have the honor to state, in no instance in making appointments to office, or in recommending for appointment, have I shown any preference for persons who have participated in the rebellion on the contrary, I have been very careful to prefer and to appoint persons who were original Union men, and persons who were in favor of restoring the authority of the federal government. Doubtless in many appointments (some four thousand) some have been appointed who ought not to have been, and in some cases even friends have misled, to some slight extent, by their recommendations; but, on the whole, only loyal Union men have been appointed and recommended at Washington. It is my purpose and wish to encourage and strengthen those who have never at heart faltered in their allegiance to the federal government. I have pitied, and deliberately and carefully in the work of restoration, and thus far I am sure there are no grounds for apprehending that North Carolina will not present an acceptable constitution. The great body of her people are loyal and submissive to national authority. I know there are malcontents, radicals, and not good men, who are engaged in misrepresenting facts, and fomenting strife for certain purposes; but none of these things move me in the performance of duty. I thank you heartily for the confidence you have heretofore reposed in me, and for the honor you have done me in making me provisional governor of this noble State, I am, sir, &c.,
W. W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

[From the Hillsborough Recorder.]
HILLSBOROUGH, October 18, 1865.
Hon. William A. Graham—Dear Sir:
We intend to vote for your neighbor, Josiah Turner, Jr., for Governor. We were prevented from voting for the person of our choice for Convention by the interference of Governor Holden, who had, or pretended to have, instructions from the President that no unpardoned rebel should be eligible. Yet General Hampton, unpardoned, was elected to the South Carolina Convention, Judge Manly, unpardoned, was elected to our Convention. No other Governor received orders that unpardoned persons were ineligible.—How does it happen that our Governor received instructions not given to other Governors? How does it happen that no other Governor or Convention received instructions that we must repudiate the war debt? We are not asking for the pardon of the rebel, or any other debt. If, however, the people of North Carolina wish to pay the war debt, or any other debt, they will do it, and whose business is it but theirs?
We ask your opinion only as to the eligibility of Mr. Turner.
Respectfully yours,
THOMAS H. HUGHES, M. W. MOORE,
DANIEL R. HOGAN, JOHN MILLER,
LEVIN CARMICHAEL, BERTON RAY,
JOSEPH W. McKEN, J. C. HOGAN,
ALEXANDER HOGAN.

HILLSBOROUGH, October 18, 1865.
Gentlemen:
You express your wish to vote for the Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., as the representative in Congress from this District, and asking my opinion as to his eligibility, the doubt arising from his not having yet received the pardon of the President, has been received.
I doubt not, that the President has little disposition as he has power to interfere in the case. Memberships in Congress can present no question of pardon. The House is by the Constitution the sole judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members, and if a representative be twenty-five years of age, has been seven years a citizen of the United States, and be at the time of his election an inhabitant of the State, he has all the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, and there is no power or authority that can require any others. I have recently endeavored to demonstrate this in a paper published in the Raleigh Standard of this date. As to a pardon, pardon is only necessary that the President shall have leisure to consider the case of Mr. Turner to obtain that. Certainly no citizen of this State has shown more vigorous opposition to the whole secession movement, or conducted himself in a more manly and patriotic manner throughout the war. I have recently seen a letter from a high official in Virginia stating that "a special appeal had been made to the President by Governor Pierpont, Freeman Smith, C. H. Lewis, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and several other influential citizens of that State, who formed the acquaintance of Mr. Turner, and witnessed his course in the Confederate Congress, praying an immediate grant of his pardon."

I am, with high respect,
Your obedient servant,
W. A. GRAHAM.
[Telegram.—Received 1.30 p. m. Sept. 21.]
RALEIGH, N. C., September 21, 1865.
TO THE PRESIDENT:
Sir: I have decided that as persons who belong to the excluded classes cannot vote, so they cannot sit in convention, unless they exhibit their pardons. Ex-Governor Graham, of Orange, in a letter published in the newspapers, holds that unpardoned persons can sit in the convention. He declines being a candidate, but urges this view. Am I right or wrong? The letter to Ex-Governor Graham, to which he replies, taking this view, does not show a good spirit.
The election here is progressing quietly. A large vote will be polled in the State. I will telegraph you as the returns come in.
W. W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

[Telegram.]
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 21, 1865.
Governor W. W. HOLDEN, Raleigh, N. C.:
Your decision is correct—that the proclamation they cannot vote for members, or sit in convention as members, without first being pardoned on taking the amnesty oath. If the party comes within any one of the exceptions, they must obtain a pardon before voting or sitting as a member. All those who are aspirants to seats in the convention, and are elected, will be pardoned upon your recommendation and a submission of their names by telegraph.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.
[Telegram.—Received 9.35 p. m.]
RALEIGH, N. C., October 17, 1865.
His Excellency the PRESIDENT of the United States.

Sir: Contrary to my expectations, the convention has involved itself in a bitter discussion of the State debt made in aid of the rebellion. A contention exists as to whether the people should be repaid, and the State look to the reconstruction. Our people are believed to be against assuming the debt by a large majority. It is not advisable that our convention, like that of Alabama, should publicly ignore this debt now and forever? Please answer at once.

W. W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.
[Telegram.]
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 18, 1865.
W. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor, Raleigh, N. C.:
Every dollar of the debt created to aid the rebellion against the United States should be repudiated finally and forever. The great mass of the people should not be taxed to pay a debt to aid in carrying on a rebellion which they in fact, if left to themselves, were opposed to. Let those who have given their money ultimately recoverable thereupon to that power they tried to establish in violation of law, constitution, and will of the people. They must meet their fate. It is their misfortune, and cannot be recognized by the people of any State professing themselves loyal to the government of the United States and in the Union. I repeat that the loyal people of North Carolina should be exonerated from the payment of every dollar of indebtedness created to aid in carrying on the rebellion against the United States. The people of North Carolina will wash their hands of everything that partakes in the slightest degree of the rebellion, which has been so recently crushed by the strong arm of the government in carrying out the obligations imposed by the Constitution of the Union.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 21, 1865.
Sir: The President sincerely trusts that North Carolina will, by her legislation, promptly accept the congressional amendment of the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery.
He relies upon you to exercise all your functions herewith with loyalty and devotion to the Union that have marked your administration hitherto.
The President desires you to feel entirely assured that your efforts to sustain the administration of the government will be fully appreciated, and that they will in no case be forgotten.
I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
His Excellency W. W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor of N. C. Raleigh.

[Telegram.]
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 27, 1865.
W. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor, Raleigh, N. C.:
Accept my thanks for the noble and efficient manner in which you have discharged your duty as provisional governor. You will be sustained by the government.
The result of the recent elections in North Carolina have greatly damaged the prospects of the secessionist party. The spirit of the legislature be in the same direction it will greatly increase the mischief already done, and might be fatal.
It is hoped the patriotic spirit manifested by the legislature will be so directed as rather to repair than to increase the difficulties under which the State has already placed itself.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 28, 1865.
Sir: The time has arrived when, in the judgment of the President of the United States, the care and conduct of the proper affairs of the State of North Carolina may be committed to the constitutional authorities chosen by the people thereof, without danger to the peace and safety of the United States. By direction of the President, therefore, you are relieved from the trust which was heretofore reposed in you as provisional governor of the State of North Carolina. When the governor elect shall have accepted and become qualified to discharge the duties of the executive office, you will transfer the papers and property of the State now in your custody to his excellency Governor Work.

It gives me especial pleasure to convey to you the President's acknowledgment of the fidelity, loyalty and discretion which have marked your administration.
You will please give me a reply, specifying the day on which this communication is received.

I have the honor to be
your excellency's most obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
His Excellency W. W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor of N. C.
[Telegram.]
RALEIGH, N. C., December 28, 1865.
Sir: Your dispatch relieving me of my duty as provisional governor of North Carolina has been received. It gives me pleasure to be relieved of the responsibilities and labors of the office. I will at once transfer the great seal, the papers, and property of the State now in my possession to the Hon. Josiah Turner, the governor elect. He pleased to convey to the President my sincere acknowledgments for the honor he has done me, and the confidence reposed in me in calling me to this position. With the expression of the hope that his plan for restoring the State to the Union will be crowned with entire success, I have the honor to be,
With high respect, your obedient servant,
W. W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

The Stamp Act.

ONE OF THE TAX LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
Acknowledgment of deeds, 5 cts.
Affidavit, 5 cts.
Agreement or Appraisement, for each sheet or piece of paper, on which the same is written, 5 cts.
Assignment or Transfer, of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same on the original instrument of patent right, 5 cts.
Bank Checks, Drafts or Orders, &c., at sight, or on demand, 5 cts.
Bills of Exchange, inland drafts or order payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated [except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be, forthwith presented for payment] for each and every additional \$100 or fractional part thereof, 5 cts.
Bills of Lading, vessels for the ports of the United States or British North America, Except on receipt of goods on any foreign ports, 10 cts.
Bills of Sale of real estate, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed \$500, 50 cts.
Exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000, 1.00
Exceeding one thousand dollars or fractional part thereof, 50 cts.
Of personal property, other than ship or vessel Bond personal, for payment of money, or for the redemption of a mortgage, for every additional one thousand dollars or less, 50 cts.
Where the money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, 50 cts.
Roads, county city and town bonds, railroads, and other corporation bonds and scrip, are subject to stamp duty. [See Schedule.] Of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise provided for in this schedule, 25 cts.
Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, 5 cts.
Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars, 25 cts.
Of stock in an incorporated company, 25 cts.
General.

Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of deeds or Notary public, 5 cts.
Of search of records, 5 cts.
Of certain papers are on file, 5 cts.
That certain papers cannot be found, 5 cts.
Of redemption of land sold for taxes, 5 cts.
Of birth, marriage and death, 5 cts.
Of qualifications of school teachers, 5 cts.
Of profits of an incorporated company, for a sum not less than ten dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, 10 cts.
Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars, 25 cts.
Exceeding one hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, 50 cts.
Of damages or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port ward, marine surveyor, or other public officer, as such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise provided for in this schedule, 25 cts.
Certified Transcript of judgments, satisfaction of judgments and of all papers recorded on file, 5 cts.
Check Draft or Order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding \$10, drawn upon any person or other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cts.
Contract [except Agreement Brokers], of conveyance deed, instrument of writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other realty and chattels are conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed \$500, 50 cts.
Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1,000, 1.00
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Exceeding \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and not exceeding \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00
Exceeding \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and not exceeding \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00
Exceeding \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and not exceeding \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00
Exceeding \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and not exceeding \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00
Exceeding \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 and not exceeding \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00
Exceeding \$5